THE

# JACOBITE's JOURNAL.

*By* JOHN TROTT-PLAID, *Esq*;

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——*Nil ortum tale.*

Hor.

IT is not only unfair, but highly injudicious to deny to an Adversary the Possession of such Excellencies as appear in him in the most eminent Degree. An Endeavour of this Kind is not, indeed, so injurious to him as it is affronting to our Reader, whose Senses and Understanding are thus very grosly contradicted; and the Lie is flatly given to that Opinion, which he must have necessarily preconceived.

For this Reason I have often thought Mr. *Pope*'s Resentment hurried him too far, when he attempted to persuade the World that Mr. *Cibber* was a dull Fellow. Had he scrutinized very narrowly into his Works, he might possibly have found some Objection, which might have given my Friend more Trouble to refute; but when he was arraigned of Dulness, every Man of his Acquaintance was ready to bear Testimony of his Side, and the Accusation retorted all the Ridicule on the Accuser.

Whether it proceeds from the Fairness of my Temper, or from Judgment, I will not determine; but I have, in the Course of my Writings, been extremely cautious to avoid this Error. So far, indeed, from doing any glaring Injustice to the Authors whom I have opposed, or from shocking any Preconception of my Reader in their Favour, I have never offered to animadvert on a single Imperfection, which hath not been as visible (to use a common Expression) as Light; or rather as Darkness, in the Divine Language of Milton. Indeed I have often thought that they themselves must, in their cooler Hours, acknowledge my great Candour towards them; since I do not remember to have said more of them, than that they are obscure unknown Scribblers, who appear, from their Works, to be neither Gentlemen nor Scholars; and that their Writings contain neither Wit nor Humour, Sentiment nor Language, Truth nor Politeness; every Word of which their greatest Admirers must certainly admit to be evident.

I shall now extend my Courtesy a little farther to these Writers, and will make use of that stubbed Broom which one of them last Winter put into my Hand; with which I will sweep out the Kennel as clean as possible, in order to see if nothing of any Value can be found at the Bottom, since it is to be hoped that Monster never lived, which *Juvenal* tells us is,

~~——~~ *nulla virtute redemptum*
*A vitiis.*

And here, I think, I discern a very eminent Degree of Spirit. I do not mean that kind of Spirit which is supposed to constitute a Writer; but that which is, perhaps, the principal Ingredient in the Composition of a Hero. That Courage, which, according to Mr. *Pope*,

——— *knows no Fears*
*Of Hisses, Blows, or Length or Loss of Ears.*

This great Virtue is indeed as manifest in most of our Writers at present, as any of the beforementioned little Imperfections can possibly be, and I might fairly appeal to their whole Works for the Proof of it. I shall however produce one Instance of a most notable Kind, and to which, I believe, no Age can boast a Parallel. It was transcribed from the Works of one *Fool* into those of another, and was published in the *London Evening Post* of *Saturday June* 13.

*From the* FOOL. N°. 295.

*Dear Coz,*

I Send you underneath a few Lines, found upon the Door of the H— of C—, which I suppose was intended for their Knowledge and Service, and therefore hope your inserting them will oblige them, as well as,

*Dear Coz,*

*Yours,*

BRITANNICUS.

" In antient Times this Honour'd H—se did hold
" Men who preferr'd their Country's Good to Gold;
" But now, alas! this Sacred H—se contains
" Those who would sell their very God for Gains;
" If any Fool, inquisitive, should pray
" To know the Reason of this great Decay;
" *W-l-pe* began, and *P—m* plays his Part,
" To fix Corruption's Standard in their Heart.
" Evil is put for Good, and Bitter, Sweet;
" And ev'ry Virtue does Oppression meet:
" They've introduced a most luxurious Way,
" That far exceeds the Income of the Day,
" Which makes these Wretches poor, and hunger after Pay.

What can be bolder, or more full of Spirit, than for two obscure News-Writers to fly in the Face of a third Part of the Legislature? (to omit the Libel not only against the Dead, but against one of the greatest Men now alive;) and very plainly to assert that the Standard of Corruption is fixed in their Heart; that they put Evil for Good, and Bitter for Sweet; that they oppress every Virtue; that they are poor Wretches, hungering after Pay, and would sell their very God for Gains?

This, I say, is here very boldly and plainly asserted; for as to the castrated Words, they might as safely have been writ at Length; since there is scarce a single Fool who is not capable of supplying the omitted Letters; and (as it was once well said in the *King's Bench*, in the Case of a Libel) it would be hard that the four Judges there should be the greatest Blockheads in the Kingdom, and the only Persons incapable of understanding what an Author meant.

I think I may challenge the World to give an Example of Candour equal to what I have shewn on this Occasion; since the Spirit I have mentioned is certainly the only Semblance of Good which can be extracted from these Lines; and the Office I have undertaken, may not improperly be compared to that of extracting Spirit from Ordure: For surely the Idea which I have here kindly assigned, no more appears to the common Reader, than the Idea of Gin doth on viewing any of the Filth from which it is said to be often distilled.

The first Thought which must occur to the most friendly Reader, on perusing the abovementioned Lines, is, that they are some of the worst which were ever writ, and do truly lie at the very Bottom of the *Bathos*; deeper indeed than either *Sternhold* or *Hopkins*, or any Bellman in the Kingdom, ever dived.

The next Thing apparent is the Abuse; and here let me observe, that every one will not have sufficient Candour and Good-Nature to interpret this in the same favourable manner with myself: What I have termed Spirit, they will, I am afraid, be apt to call Impudence; for, tho' it may be thought a little too severe, it would surely be no Injustice to see it in that Light.

A third Idea which may arise is, that this flagrant Kind of Scurrility is really very impolitic, as it tends rather to serve the Party at whom it is levelled, and to injure only that which can be thought to vent or to espouse such Stuff; for unless we can suppose the Nation to be sunk into the lowest Abyss of Stupidity, as well as Rancour, we must imagine, however keen may be their Appetite for Scandal, they will reject such coarse Food, which must indeed turn the Stomach of the most Indelicate.

However as I have, for once, undertaken the Cause of these Gentlemen, I will endeavour to take off the Edge of all those Aspersions, which, I am convinced, great Numbers of Persons must have cast on them and their Works; particularly on the little Poem I have here inserted.

And here, tho' I must agree that this Poem is as bad as it is possible to represent it, yet why should we not suppose the Author himself intended it to be so? I believe there have been few Writers capable of writing any thing so ill, tho' they endeavoured it never so earnestly and heartily; and shall we imagine that this Author could by chance, may, even against his own Will, arrive at such an Excellence in the Profound! Sir *Richard Steele* profess'd that he was often dull by Design; and what is more natural than to think, that the Author of the above Lines had the same dull Design, in order the more to degrade and vilify those who are the Subjects of his Satire. This is agreeable to a Rule of *Longinus*, which hath been practiced by many great Wits.

The Abuse I likewise acknowledge to be as gross as the most malicious Critic can insinuate; but surely this can never be deemed Impudence, while the Author hath the Caution to conceal himself. Had he set his Name to such a Poem, I allow, he would have been the most impudent of all Men; but on the contrary, so modest are all these Authors, and such especial Care have they taken to conceal themselves, that they have never, I believe, exposed their Names to twenty Persons in the whole Kingdom.

And as to the last Surmise, that such rank Scurrility is prejudicial to the Party which it espouses; if I grant this likewise, how can it be called impolitic in Men, who can be supposed to be no more attached, either in Interest or Affection, to one Party than to another? The certain Fact is, that these Authors write with no other View than to get their daily Bread; an End which is undoubtedly good and justifiable; and so will the Means be, in Proportion, as they can injure and expose the wicked Party whose Cause they pretend to espouse. For though in the Properties of *Great-Britain* these Men have no Concern, and some of them, I am afraid, but very little in the Liberties, yet I am convinced they are not so vicious and depraved in their

Hearts, as to desire to ruin or enslave the Nation. Their only Design is to eat; and Men who are obliged to rake their Bread out of the Dirt of *Grub-street* and *Billinsgate*, are rather to be pitied than detested.

In this Light they have hitherto been seen by the noble Persons at whom they have so long endeavoured to throw their Dirt; but at so great a Distance, that they have not once been able to reach or annoy them: For this must be acknowledged by the most malicious Enemy of the present Administration, either that they have no Power to punish Offences of this Kind, which surely none will say, or that they have overlook'd them with a Lenity and Dignity, not to be parallel'd in History.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Leghorn, June* 15.

EVERY Body has been agreeably surprized here, within these few Days, to see a French Bark enter into this Port, saluting the Flag of an English Man of War, which returned the Salute. The Consul of Spain received, almost at the same Time, a Courier from Cheavari, with the News of the Empress-Queen's having acceded to the Preliminaries, by which all Hostilities are going to cease in Italy. It is not to be told how much Joy this has occasion'd in general, and to the Merchants of this City in particular. The 7 or 800 Miquelets, who are come here from Naples, and who were designed to be sent to Genoa, have received Orders to go to Barcelona. Since the raising the Siege of Bastia, we learn, by a Vessel just come from thence, that the lower Town, called Terra Vecchia, is entirely destroyed by the Bullets from the Cannon and Bombs. They gave great Commendations of M. John Ange Spinola, who defended the Place, and who, wanting Ammunition, particularly Bullets, from the Beginning of the Siege, made use of the Lead of the Canals, and other Things of the like Kind, to supply the Necessity they were under. W. E.

*Pavia, June* 16, N.S. The advanced Posts of the Corps of General Nadasti, before the Cessation of Hostilities against the French was published in the Army, made a Visit to the Genoese when they least thought of it, by advancing beyond the Bochetta, which threw all the Inhabitants of the Valley of Polsevera into such a Consternation, that they saved what they could of their Effects, and took Refuge under the Cannon of the Town. ib.

*Bologna, June* 18. There have been already several Skirmishes between the Troops of the two Armies in the Eastern Riviera, and the Austrians have sacked and burnt several Villages, whose Inhabitants had taken Arms against them, notwithstanding the Manifesto dispersed by General Brown, to exhort them not to meddle with the Affairs of the War; nevertheless the Hostilities ought to have ceased, according to the Orders which the Duke de Richlieu had received from his Court, and those of the like Kind received by General Brown from Vienna; but it is pretended that the Genoese are not comprehended in them. ib.

*Mantua, June* 22. Count Joseph Arconati Visconti received a Courier on the 18th, with a positive and certain Account, that the Suspension of Arms was published, on the 16th, between the Imperial Army and the French Troops, and that the River Varo is to be the Boundary between them. While they wait for the Evacuation of the Territories of the Republic at the Conclusion of the Peace, the Imperial Troops are to occupy all the Country on this Side that River, and General Brown has already taxed the Inhabitants 8000 Minas of Corn, and 3000 of Hay. ib.

*Brussels, June* 30. Count Fleming, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Poland to the Court of Great Britain, arrived here on Friday from Calais, with the Countess his Lady. He was Yesterday in Conference with Marshal Saxe at Ter Vere, from whence he returned in the Evening, and is preparing to depart in a few Days for Hanover. All the King's Army is actually in Motion, and the Regiments march successively to retake the same Quarters of Cantonment that they had before this Year's Campaign. Many have passed by here on this Occasion, as well Foot as Horse and Dragoons, who none of them continued above one Night in our Suburbs, where great Care had been taken to form the necessary Magazines. There is a Report, that the States of Hainault having refused to consent to pay the Subsidy which was last demanded of them, 30 Battalions have been sent to Mons, to live at Discretion, that they may be constrained to conform to the Will of his Majesty and his Ministers. Expresses pass by here every Day, going backwards and forwards between Paris and Aix-la-Chapelle. They will expose to public Sale, in a very few Days, all the Wood that was sent to Rupelmond to build several Vessels, and in case there are no Buyers, it is to be transported to Dunkirk. The Moment the Post was going away, Marshal Lowendahl arrived here in perfect Health from Namur: It is said Marshal Saxe will resign to him the Command in general in these Provinces, that he may take a Tour to Compeigne. ib.

*Rotterdam, July* 3, N.S. There is Advice from the General Quarters of the Duke of Cumberland, dated Yesterday, which says, that the Army is still in the same Position, but that it will be put upon the March in a very little Time, and that the same Day there was held a Council of War to deliberate on which Side the Piquet should be planted, so that it is not yet decided, whether it will be carried towards Eyndhoven, or some other Place. ib.

*Hague, July* 4, N.S. The Prince Stadtholder enjoys his Health at present perfectly well, and his Serene Highness gathers, by Degrees, his former Strength. He took the Pleasure Yesterday of walking in the Mall, and after having breakfasted at M. Vander Duyn's, Lord of Gravedoer, he returned to his House in the Wood. The Chevalier d'Osorio, Minister from the King of Sardinia to the Court of Great-Britain, arrived here last Night from London; he paid his Compliments this Day to their Serene and Royal Highnesses. We expect this Night, or Tomorrow, the Return of Count Bentinck, Lord of Rhoon and Pendregt, from the Duke of Cumberland's Army, and it is thought that he will not delay going to Aix la Chapelle with Baron Wassenaer his Colleague. According to Advices from Boisleduc, Baron Cronstrom is retired to his Estate at Nemelaar to end the Rest of his Days, after having given up the Government of the Place to General Constant de Rebecque. ib.

*From the London Gazette.*

*Constantinople, May* 25. There are fresh Letters arrived from Erzerum, to the Merchants of the Country, which say, that the new Shah of Persia maintains his Government with the general Approbation of his People; that the several Pretenders are reduced or dispersed; and that he has invited the Merchants of Erzerum to come and traffic in his Kingdom as before, promising them the utmost Security and Encouragement; and they are preparing to set out.

*Hanover, June* 21, O.S. Prince William of Hesse arrived here on Sunday Night last, to wait on his Majesty, and proposes to stay some Days.

*Head Quarters at Nestleroy, July* 5. His Grace the Duke of Newcastle set out Yesterday in the Afternoon for Hanover, and Count Bentinck at the same Time for the Hague. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is constantly employed in reviewing the Troops which are going into the Places of their Cantonment.

*Aix, June* 28. The Acts of Accession of his Catholic Majesty, and the Republic of Genoa, to the Preliminaries for a General Pacification, were signed here this Day by their respective Ministers.

*Hague, July* 2, N.S. The public Tranquillity seems to be quite restored in this Province, since the Resolution taken by the States of Holland to abolish directly all the Taxes farmed out to the Pachters; but the Government has, however, thought it necessary to make some Examples of the Ringleaders amongst the Rioters; accordingly, on Friday last, a Man and Woman, who were at the Head of them at Amsterdam, were hanged there; but during the Time of Execution the Populace assembled in a tumultuous Manner, and made some Motions as if they intended to rescue the Criminals; and having attempted to force some of the Avenues where the Burghers were posted, they thereupon fired upon the Mob, by which between twenty and thirty were killed and wounded; and the Confusion occasioned thereby was so great, that a considerable Number of the Spectators were pushed into the Canals, and several Persons drowned, besides some others crushed and trampled to Death. Yesterday another of the Ringleaders of the late Disorders was hanged at this Place, according to his Sentence, which was executed without the least Disturbance. The Inveteracy of the Populace against the Pachters begins likewise to appear in the Province of Utrecht, notwithstanding the Resolution that was lately taken there to suppress the Imposts upon the several Necessaries of Life. At Amersford, the Magistrates have been obliged to abolish all the Taxes, to prevent the Mischief that was threatened. W. E.

*Hague, July* 5, N.S. Besides the timely Precaution of the Magistrates of Utrecht to suppress the Taxes upon several Necessaries of Life, a Deputation from the States of that Province was sent to this Place to consult with the Prince of Orange about the Measures proper to be taken in the present Situation of their Affairs: But the Impatience of the Mob to get rid of the Pachters was not to be contained, for the Day before Yesterday they assembled in a tumultuous Manner, and, like the Rioters in this Province, they attacked and destroyed several of their Houses. The Regiment of Horse of Carlenbourg, that happens at present to be there, was immediately ordered to disperse them; but tho' three or four Persons were killed upon this Occasion, the Tumult could not be appeased, 'till the States had publickly declared their Resolution to suppress directly all the Patchters, and to abolish the Taxes farmed out to them. There begins to be some Ferment in Guelderland, where the Mob have even had the Insolence to set Fire to the Stadthouse of Hattem, but however without doing any considerable Damage, as it was extinguished in Time. Lieutenant General Grovestins was dispatched last Wednesday by the Prince of Orange into Friesland, where the Confusion grows daily greater. The Chevalier d'Osorio arrived here from England on Wednesday, and Count Czernichew Yesterday, and they both intend to set out for Hanover the Day after To-morrow.

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*Proceedings at the Court of Criticism, Thursday June* 30.

HIS Honour was pleased to deliver the following Opinion, in the Cause of the Widows and Children of Clergymen.

"There is no Nation, I believe, where public and private Charity have more nobly prevailed, than in this Kingdom; and yet it is as lamentable as strange a Truth, that this generous and truly Christian Spirit, hath been so generally misguided; as seldom or never to be directed to its most proper Objects; which, to me, appear to be those Widows and Children of Gentlemen, who, from the adverse Fortunes, or sometimes, perhaps, through the Faults of a Husband and Father, are left in the most distressful and destitute Circumstances.

How much more these are the Objects of Compassion and Charity than those of the lowest and meanest Rank, who are understood to be included under the General Name of the Poor, can possibly be, will appear from many Considerations.

For, in the first Place, such Poor have no Wants beyond those Necessities which would arise in a pure and simple State of Nature; and these are so few, and so easily supplied, that, in a well-regulated Society, scarce an Individual, unless from Sickness, Lameness, Old Age, or Infancy, can be destitute of them. And for the Support of Persons under any of these Disabilities, so small a Fund is really necessary, that it can hardly be supposed, even if there was no legal Provision, but that a Nation, where Christianity is established, and where Good-Nature so remarkably flourishes, would voluntarily contribute what would be abundantly sufficient for their Sustenance and Preservation.

On the contrary, Education and Habit may add greatly to those Wants, with which we are at first born, and may make many Things, without Affectation, or Delicacy, or Extravagance, absolutely requisite, not only to our Well-being, but even to the Preservation of our Being itself. Hence the mere Necessaries of Life, to Persons who have been educated and have lived in a superior Manner to the Vulgar, do greatly exceed those of the lowest Poor, and must, consequently, require a larger Fund to provide for them; a Fund, to which as the Superfluities of their wealthy Neighbours can never be adequate, we cannot expect to see often effectually supplied by any voluntary Contribution.

Again, if Persons so educated could reduce their Wants to the Standard of the lowest Vulgar, and would willingly condescend to supply themselves by the same Labour; they are, in general, absolutely disqualified for it, by the Tenderness and superior Delicacy in which they have lived; and while they really want much more, they would be

enabled to gain much leſs than the meaneſt of the Poor; to whom, moreover, they are as inferior in Skill, as they are in Strength. Nor are Perſons of Condition in Diſtreſs, from bodily Wants only more miſerable, and more the Objects of Compaſſion, than the ordinary parochial Poor. How much more tender are the Senſations, which more refined and poliſh'd Minds are capable of feeling! What muſt be their Senſe of that Contempt and Shame to which the moſt ſordid Degree of Poverty, however unjuſtly, ſubjects them! With what Agonies, what Heart-akes muſt they behold thoſe innocent, helpleſs Babes, on whom they have entailed a State of ſuch exquiſite Miſery!

There is one Circumſtance too, in which the Caſe of an impoveriſh'd Gentlewoman muſt ſeem moſt remarkably deplorable Society affords many Profeſſions and Trades, to which Men may apply themſelves, to procure a bare and common Suſtenance at leaſt; nay ſome, by great Abilities and Induſtry, have, from the loweſt Condition, riſen to great Proſperity and Affluence: But the Fate of a Gentlewoman is much harder. Every Profeſſion, and almoſt every Trade is ſhut againſt her, and ſhe hath no Method of acquiring a Livelihood, but what is too ſhocking to mention; and yet, ſhocking as it is, many have, by abſolute Neceſſity, been driven to it; and thus the younger and handſomer have been expoſed to Vice and Shame, while others, without any poſſible Reſource, have been abandoned to Beggary, to Starving, to Goals, and to broken Hearts.

Is it not therefore aſtoniſhing, that in a Nation where, beſides many voluntary Charities, at leaſt two Millions in a Year are raiſed for the Support of the loweſt Poor, not one public Charity (except to the Widows of Officers) ſhould ſubſiſt, in Behalf of the Objects I have here pointed out; and, indeed, very few Benefactions of a private Kind.

What I have hitherto ſaid, may ſeem equally to affect the Caſe of all Gentlewomen and their Children in Diſtreſs; I now come to conſider more particularly the Widows and Children of the Clergy.

*The Remainder of this Speech will be in our next.*

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## DOMESTIC NEWS.

*Saturday.*

We hear that Sir James Kinloch, Bart. condemned for Treaſon, is to go to the Iſland of Jerſey, there to remain during Life. W. E.

Sir Charles Hanbury Williams, Knight of the Bath, Envoy Extraordinary to his Poliſh Majeſty, is expected ſoon at his Houſe in Dover-ſtreet, Preparations being made for his Reception. ib.

Yeſterday an additional Weight of 2000 Ton was laid on the ſinking Pier of Weſtminſter Bridge; which, if it ſinks any lower, will be taken up, and built on Piles. ib.

Laſt Thurſday Mr. John Iſaac Tomkins was, by Order of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, diſcharged out of the Cuſtody of Mr. William Hamblin, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers in Ordinary. ib.

The Proſpect of a Peace has reduced the Price of Sugars within a few Days 10 s. a Hundred, which has carried a very high Price for a long Time. ib.

Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived with an Account, that Part of Admiral Hawke's Squadron had taken Eleven homeward-bound French Merchantmen, richly laden from Martinico; which are very likely to prove good Prizes, as they were taken before the Suſpenſion of Arms took place. ib.

Laſt Thurſday Morning as Mrs. Preſtridge, Wife of Mr. Preſtridge, Mate of the Expedition outward-bound Ship in the River, was going on board near Wapping-ſtairs, ſhe fell into the Thames, and was drowned before any Help could be got. ib.

Thurſday Francis Andrews, an outlawed Smuggler, was brought to Newgate by Habeas Corpus from Suffolk, for riding with Fire Arms, and refuſing to ſurrender, according to the Proclamation. ib.

The ſame Day one John Sampſon, a Sailor, aged 28 Years, belonging to the Briſtol Man of War, was married at Deptford Church to Mrs. Ann Jackſon, a Widow at Erith, of 64, poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of 350 l. a Year. They afterwards went to Erith, attended by a great Number of the Ship's Crew, dreſſed in White Cockades, to conſummate their Nuptials, where an elegant Entertainment was provided. ib.

*Extract of a Letter from Goſport, June 23.*

'The Portland Man of War is ſailed into the Harbour, and the Ship's Company are turned over to the Vanguard Man of War.

'On Monday the Captains, Lieutenants, Warrant and Petty Officers, belonging to his Majeſty's Ships the Royal George and Prince, were paid their Wages in the Dock-yard, and the Ships put out of Commiſſion.

'On Tueſday the Officers belonging to the Duke Man of War were paid their Wages, at the Commiſſioners Office, and the Ships put out of Commiſſion.

'Yeſterday the Officers of the St. George was paid off, and the Ship put out of Commiſſion. All the Foremaſt-Men of the abovementioned Ships were turned over on board others.'

*Monday.*

From Peterſburgh they write, that two Expreſſes were arrived there ſucceſſively from Moſcow, with the melancholy News of another Fire breaking out in that City, more dreadful than that lately mention'd, the Quarter of Seremelin being all in a Blaze when the laſt of thoſe two Expreſſes left the City. W. E.

The Right Hon. the Lords of the Admiralty have appointed Tueſdays, Wedneſdays and Fridays to be Board Days during the Summer Seaſon. ib.

On Saturday laſt his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury gave a grand Entertainment to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Anſon and his Lady, and to ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, at his Houſe in Kenſington. ib.

His Serene Highneſs the Prince of Orange has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Mr. Elias Palairet, Merchant at Rotterdam, to be his Agent for tranſacting his Affairs there. ib.

Thurſday a Fire broke out in the Village of Udworth in Lincolnſhire, which conſumed three Dwelling-houſes, with Barns, Stables, a Malthouſe, and a large Quantity of Grain; the Damage of which is computed at 3000 l. ib.

*Tueſday.*

On Sunday laſt the Rev. Dr. Thackeray, Maſter of the School at Harrow on the Hill, kiſſed his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's Hand, on being appointed one of his Chaplains in Ordinary. W. E.

By a Letter from the Army we hear, that Orders will be given for the Army to decamp and go into Quarters. ib.

Laſt Saturday a Fellow, half a Natural, call'd Dicky, who uſed to be employed by Brewers Servants about St. James's, being aggravated by one of them, a ſtout clever young Man, in Oxenden-ſtreet, Dicky drew his Knife and ſtabbed him in the Back ſo deep, by the Shoulder-blade, that he was carried off to a Surgeon without Hopes of Recovery, being to Appearance expiring. ib.

Sunday laſt a Boat going through London Bridge, with two Gentlemen and a Waterman in it, there being a very great Fall, had like to have overſet: By the ſudden Shock one of the Gentlemen was flung into the Thames, and narrowly eſcaped drowning; but having luckily juſt before pulled off his Coat, and being a good Swimmer, he got ſafe to ſhore, with no other Damage than being thoroughly wet. ib.

This Morning a Fellow who had deſerted to the French, and was ſome time ago taken, was conducted through the City under a proper Guard to the Savoy. ibid.

*Briſtol, June 25.* A Swarm of Locuſts have fallen this Week, on ſeveral adjacent Grounds to this City; and laſt Wedneſday Night two of thoſe Inſects were found in a Bedchamber of a Houſe in Old King-ſtreet: They much reſemble the Deſcription given of thoſe that fell ſome Time ago in Tranſylvania. Some of them are kept in Spirits by ſeveral curious Perſons; and as they are diſperſed in ſmall Numbers, we hear of little Damage done. ib.

*Edinburgh, June 20.* Yeſterday an Expreſs arrived here with a Reprieve to —— Pot of Fenton, under Sentence of Death for a Rape at Dumfries, as formerly mentioned. As Wedneſday next was appointed for his Execution, the Reprieve was forwarded with all Expedition. ib.

His Majeſty's Yacht the Prince William, —— Reid, Captain, came up Yeſterday to the Road of Leith, having on board a valuable Seizure of Tea, Sugar, &c. lately taken in the Murray Firth, and ſaid to be worth upwards of 20000 l. Sterling. ib.

They write from Aberdeen, of the 14th Inſtant, that the Week before laſt the Wood of Glentanner, which belongs to the Earl of Aboyn, was ſet on Fire, and had burnt in a violent manner for ten Days, notwithſtanding the People of the Neighbouring Pariſhes had uſed their Endeavours to ſtop its Progreſs. It is ſuppoſed to be kindled of Deſign. The Damage done by the Fire already is computed to 30,000 Merks.

Some Days ago arrived at the Iſle of Tirie the —— of Maryland, Capt. Robert Hamilton, late of Bardowis. This Ship was bound from Maryland to the Weſt Indies; but in a Week or two after ſhe left that Country, having met with exceeding hard Gales of Wind, ſhe loſt all her Maſts and Boats, and in that Condition was toſſed up and down the Ocean for the Space of about ſix Months, when at laſt ſhe got into the Iſland of Tirie: The Men make a very ſtrange Appearance, being quite thin, and all as grey as Rats.

*Wedneſday.*

A French Prize Snow, laden with Indigo and Sugar, is taken by two New-York Privateers, and carried into that Province. She is a Veſſel of 250 Tons. D. A.

There is an Account, that a French Ship from St. Malo's, bound for Nantz, is taken; and ſaid to be carried into Liſbon by two Britiſh American Privateers. ibid.

The Brigantine Snow, Capt. Hammond, with ſeveral others belonging to New England, are in their Paſſage taken by the French. ib.

The Nancy, Cheſſel, from London, bound to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Vigo. The Captain and ſome of the Men of War were put on ſhore on the Coaſt of Portugal by the Spaniards, who are arrived at Oporto. ib.

The Swallow, Titcombe, from Maryland for London, who was taken and carried into Breſt, is releaſed, being taken out of Time, and is arrived at Plymouth. ib.

Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of Wales are come to Leiceſter-Houſe from Cliefden, for a few Days. ib.

Letters from Berlin by Monday's Mail inform us, that the King has cauſed a Medal to be ſtruck, in order to illuſtrate and perpetuate the Change he has made in the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, in ſhortening Law Proceedings. This Medal repreſents on one Side the Buſt of the King, with the uſual Inſcription; and on the Reverſe, Juſtice holding her Balance, which ſeem'd to ſway very unequally, and which his Majeſty, with a Touch of his Scepter, ſpeedily puts into a juſt Equilibrium; and underneath, alluding thereto, are theſe Words, Emendato Jure. ib.

Yeſterday Henry Mitchell, alias Young Poney, and Matthew Purlong, alias My-Arm, were committed to the Gatehouſe by Thomas Ellys, Eſq; of New Palace-Yard, Weſtminſter, two more of the notorious Offenders that infeſt the Playhouſes and Ranelagh Houſe, for divers Crimes and Miſdemeanours. ib.

Yeſterday a large Quantity of unroaſted Coffee was ſeized at Cuckold's Point, and carried to the Exciſe Office. W. E.

On Monday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor took the Oaths in the Court of Chancery, Weſtminſter-Hall, to qualify himſelf as one of the Lords of the Regency. And,

Tueſday his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury did the like. ib.

Yeſterday about Twelve o'Clock a Pickpocket, not more than ten Years old, was detected in picking a Gentleman's Pocket in Cheapſide, and was carried to the Horſe-Trough at Bloſſom's Inn, duck'd three times, and then ſuffered to depart,—in order to purſue his Buſineſs. ib.

Several private Letters from the Hague ſay, that very high Wagers have been offered there, that the Definitive Treaty of Peace will be ſigned by the firſt of September, N. S. and that all the Ceſſions, Reſtitutions, and Evacuations, dependant thereon, will be over by the Firſt of November, N. S. ib.

On Monday ſix Students of the Law, belonging to the Middle Temple, were called to the Bar at Weſtminſter with the uſual Solemnity, after which they entertained the Judges in an elegant Manner, according to Cuſtom. ib.

We are informed by Letters from Norwich, that when Samuel Chapman, an outlawed Smuggler, was taken, there was in the Houſe at the time the Soldiers ſurrounded it, Richard Simms, another of the outlawed Smugglers, who found Means to make his Eſcape; but being cloſely purſued, jumped into the River and was drowned. ib.

Thurſday laſt a Gang of Smugglers were attacked at Whitehaven in Suſſex, by a Party of Dragoons, in attempting to carry away ſome prohibited Goods; who ſeized their Booty, and two of the Smugglers, whom they ſafely conducted to Horſham Jail. ib.

Yeſterday the Priſoners were removed from the ſeveral Gaols of this City to Newgate, in order to take their Trials the enſuing Seſſions at the Old Baily, which begins on Wedneſday next. ib.

Monday laſt two Fellows were taken up at Bromley in Kent, on Suſpicion of robbing and murdering Thomas Green, a Parchment-maker in Long-Lane, Southwark, on Friday Night laſt in Lock-Fields. It is worthy the Attention of the Civil Magiſtrate, that this is the third Perſon who has been robbed and murdered there within theſe Twelve Months; it being a conſtant Rendezvous for the moſt notorious Strumpets, in the Summer-time, to pick up unthinking Travellers, and decoy them into ſome unfrequented Place, where Thieves and Bullies commonly attend to act the moſt barbarous Cruelties. ib.

*Thurſday.*

On Tueſday an unlucky Accident happened to a Servant of Mr. Howell, Maltſter, at Staines. His Man and Maid were making Hay together, and the Man running after the Maid to ſalute her, and ſhe having her Fork in her Hand, the Stale by ſome means fixing in the Ground, the Man ruſhed upon the Prongs, which ran ſeveral Inches into his Body, ſo that he died in an Hour after. W. E.

On Thurſday Night was interr'd at St. Paul's, Covent Garden, the Body of Mr. James Kieth, Son to the Rev. Mr. Keith. The Coffin had the following remarkable Inſcription on it: *James Keith, died in his Majeſty's Priſon the Fleet, June 25, 1748, in the 12th Year of his Age, and the 6th Year of his Father's Perſecution.* The Corps, incloſed in a very handſome black Coffin, covered with a Velvet Pall, was carried by two Bearers, and attended by between 20 and 30 Couple of Mourners, with white Cockades. It was remarkable, that they ſtopped one Hour in each Pariſh they paſſed thro', and uncover'd the Coffin for the View of the Spectators, during which Time the Bell tolled, and the Bearers regaled themſelves with ſtrong Beer. ib.

Our Correſpondents from ſeveral Parts of the Kingdom give a dreadful Account of the Lightning and Thunder on Sunday the 12th Inſt. particularly that a Perſon was ſtruck dead by it at Ferrybridge in Yorkſhire; as were a Man and his Horſe alſo, near Malton in the ſaid County. ib.

We are informed that the Diſtemper among the Cattle ſpreads very much in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire. ib.

His Grace the Archbiſhop of York confirmed upwards of two thouſand Perſons at Skipton in that County, on Tueſday the 14th Inſtant. ib.

The Brewer's Servant, who was ſtabbed by the Idiot Dicky, is ſince dead of the Wound; and a Woman taking a Broomſtick to chaſtiſe Dicky for it, he wrench'd it out of her Hand, and beat her with it in ſuch a manner, that ſhe is dying or dead: All this is owing to the aggravating this poor Creature by way of Jeſt, who in himſelf is laborious, good-natured, and quiet. This is mentioned to caution others not to provoke poor Creatures of this Stamp, who have not Senſe to command their Paſſions. ib.

*Friday.*

On Wedneſday the Right Hon. the Lord Anſon gave a grand Entertainment at his Houſe at the Admiralty, to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and to all the Lords of the Admiralty and their Ladies. D. A.

Yeſterday both Houſes of Parliament met at Weſtminſter, according to their Prorogation, and were further prorogued to Tueſday the 30th of Auguſt next. ibid.

We hear that there has lately been a Duel near Marybone, between a Perſon of Quality and an Officer of the Army, neither of which were wounded, the Seconds parting them before any Miſchief happened. ib.

The Matthew and Jane, Capt. Rayner, from New-England for South Carolina, was taken off the Weſtern Iſlands by two French Privateers, who put ſome Men on board to carry her for France; but in their Paſſage the French were overpower'd by the Engliſh, who, 'tis ſaid, have carried the Ship into Lisbon. ib.

A few Days ſince died, after a ſhort Illneſs, at Balderwood-Lodge in Hampſhire, the Lady of the Right Hon. the Lord Delawar. ib.

We hear that Capt. James Magrath will ſurrender himſelf, and take his Trial at the next Aſſizes to be holden for the Town and County of Southampton, for killing Mr. Alexander Mackay in 1745. ib.

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